

IX. OTHER CEQA REQUIRED ANALYSIS

1. GROWTH INDUCING IMPACTS

1.1 Introduction

Certain projects, such as freeway interchanges and wastewater treatment plants, clearly result in secondary growth inducing impacts that must be analyzed. This section provides limited discussion regarding the absence of conditions associated with approval of the JDSF Management Plan that would result in significant growth inducing impacts (CCR §15126.2(d)).

1.2 Discussion

Projects that foster economic or population growth, or remove obstacles to population growth, are considered to have a growth-inducing effect. As described in Section III (Project Information) economic growth associated with the project is projected to be constant or grow modestly over several decades commensurate with timber inventories, management activities, and environmental constraints.

Recreation-related growth is also anticipated, but at levels consistent with general increased use of all recreational facilities throughout the State. This is particularly true for JDSF, where recreation is secondary to forest demonstration activities, and only limited new recreational facilities will be provided.

Based on the above discussion, no reasonably foreseeable growth-inducing impacts have been identified that would result from approval of the JDSF forest management plan.

2. UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS RESULTING FROM PROJECT

No significant unavoidable impacts have been identified that would result from adoption of the JDSF Management Plan, or any of the active management alternatives. As identified in Section VII (Resource Specific Analysis) and Section VIII (Cumulative Impacts), all identified impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels.

3. SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

For some projects, the environmental impacts caused by implementing the project may result in the irreversible or irretrievable commitment of environmental resources (CCR §15126.2c). For this project, no irreversible changes to the environment would occur as a result of implementing any of the alternatives. As identified in Section VII (Resource Specific Analysis) and Section VIII (Cumulative Impacts), resources would not be significantly adversely affected by JDSF management under any of the alternatives, as

mitigated. Additionally, given protection of old growth groves and special status species, no management decision is irreversible. Management approaches may change if monitoring and adaptive management measures reveal potential problems developing.

4. MITIGATION MONITORING

PRC § 21081.6 requires the lead agency to adopt a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan when making findings pursuant to PRC § 21081. Section 21081.6(b) (CCR § 15079(b)) provides that where a project consists of adoption of a plan-level document, the monitoring plan may consist of policies included in the plan-level documents. For plan-level documents, mitigation measures can be incorporated into the plan (CCR §15126.4(a)(2)); therefore all mitigation provisions identified in the final EIR approved by the Board will be incorporated into the JDSF Management Plan. All subsequent activities carried out under the Plan are, therefore, subject to adaptive management and monitoring provisions identified in the Plan.